

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed changes in its terms, will be restricted strictly to a cash basis, a notice is hereby given that no subscription for the Union will be received. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, March 25, 1856—45.

The foregoing notice is intended to inform any Agents or collectors that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but that only who have performed such service to other parts of the country.

THE REVENUES—THE TARIFF AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Union of yesterday contains Mr. Secretary Cobb's exceedingly able review of the financial condition and prospects of the federal treasury. It is simple, direct, and conclusive. The present tariff, in his judgment, is too low to enable the government to collect revenues sufficient to carry on its operations—at least to execute existing laws. If the Secretary is right in this, it is clearly the duty of Congress to enhance the rates to a revenue standard. The question is one of political economy. We are clear that it ought to be approached and considered in the spirit of enlightened patriotism, having regard to the necessities of the government and the fairness of the contributions exacted of the people for its support. If a little to the credit of our legislation that such a question has uniformly been made the foot-ball of party. What is wanted is money to carry on the operations of the Union. This has been provided by levying duties upon imports. The principle that should guide us is very obvious; the tax should be laid solely with a purpose to accomplish the ends sought—to obtain money to carry on the government. Of course any law adopted, with this end in view, will largely affect many branches of industry. This is a necessary and inevitable effect; and, as the demolition of a house, to prevent the spread of the flames, may injure one man and greatly benefit another, so may revenue laws operate advantageously and disadvantageously upon various persons and industries. But conceding that under this government our tariffs are to be a perpetual bone of contention between rival organizations, the democratic party are still committed to the policy of a strictly revenue system. They are as much prohibited from going below as from rising above this standard. The former involves us in debt; the latter is a perversion of the principles of a sound public policy. Protection is legislation for individual benefit and advantage. We deny that the government has any constitutional authority to enact such laws. They have power to raise revenues, and it is their duty to provide the means. Nobody contemplated the existence of debt except as a necessity, growing out of extraordinary emergencies in our national career. The power conferred upon Congress to levy duties upon imports contemplated its exercise to the full extent not only of carrying on the ordinary operations of the government, but of providing means for the redemption of federal obligations. The democratic party, by a thousand commitments, stand pledged to enforce this principle of the general administration.

It is seen by the operation of the tariff of 1857, under which an average tax of about fifteen per cent. is collected upon dutiable goods imported, that under no possible range of the foreign trade can the government collect means sufficient to execute existing laws. That law, then, is not a revenue law; it is a debt law—an act providing for the increase of the public obligations—an act calling upon capitalists to maintain and support the government. Granting an aggregate annual importation of three hundred millions of dollars of foreign goods, and that five-sixths of these are dutiable, the revenue collected would fall to the insufficient sum of forty-seven millions and five hundred thousand dollars. We make these figures with a view only of illustrating the proposition, that the tariff of 1857 is not a revenue measure. It is a dangerous law, entailing public debt, and fomenting a reactionary spirit which may lead to the opposite extreme of protection and plethoric revenues. Every feature of the financial world betokens an abundance of money and the largest operations of business. The act of fifty-seven cents off the government, by the low standard of duties imposed, from the benefits of general prosperity. It entails increased obligations upon the treasury. It makes no provision for those periodical revisions which are constitutional in our system of industry.

While it is the clear duty of Congress to adjust a revenue system on principles of equality and fairness, with a single purpose to obtain means to carry on an economical administration of the government, it is also the duty of that body to avoid all legislation based upon the mere vicissitudes of business. Legislation on the basis of the present depression of industry, or on the idea of future expansion beyond ordinary limits, would be equally unjustifiable and injurious. Our history is full of the evil examples of this policy. The tariff of 1828 was one of those tenth-billows that deranged nearly all departments of industry. It concentrated profits in the hands of large operators. Mr. Clay denounced it, and declared that no man could stand up and justify it. The legislation of 1833, providing for the gradual reduction of duties, though right in principle, was wrong in the application of the remedy. The reduction went on under it far below the revenue standard, and produced, as its legitimate offspring, the monster protective scheme of 1842. This system brought up again the exacting plate-interests which produced the act of 1828, and was followed by the substitution of Mr. Walker's revenue law of 1846. A general revival of business and expansion of trade succeeded this enactment, bringing incomes far exceeding the estimates, and enabling the treasury to extinguish the national debt contracted to carry on the war with Mexico. The expansion culminated in 1857, under aggregate importations of three hundred and sixty millions of dollars of foreign goods, when the duties were again reduced to about an average of 19 per cent. on the dutiable goods imported. Then came another recession, diminished revenues, a rapid increase of the public debt which it is proposed still to increase, instead of adjusting the revenues to the standard of the public wants. The system of 1857 is a discrimination against revenue. It is what is called a manufacturer's tariff. The duties were reduced, but on principles looking to peculiar interests, and is therefore a protective tariff. We see no reason why that system should exact support, especially as it is below the strictly revenue standard. We want and must have money. There are two ways of obtaining it—by loan and

the other by levying duties upon foreign imports. For all ordinary purposes, we believe it is the dictate of sound policy and constitutional duty to resort to the latter. We are not afraid of a public debt. A great deal has been said of late by the New York press about the embarrassments of the federal treasury and in depreciation of the public securities. Nothing could be more absurd. The obligations of the government do not much exceed \$50,000,000. At the close of the year of 1812 they amounted to \$120,000,000; and if we take into consideration the difference in the value of money at that period and the present, and the increase of population and resources since, a public debt of one thousand millions of dollars now would not be a greater burden upon the people than the \$120,000,000 forty-five years ago. We have latterly anticipated the payment of our obligations at high rates of premium; and we see no reason to suppose a different rate will prevail in the future. In this way our federal loans have cost us heavy interest, and they will continue to entail like charges upon the treasury, should the policy of enlarging the amount be adopted.

When England contracted her great public debt her population did not much exceed the present population of the old Northwest Territory—a country, which at the commencement of the present century, contained only forty-four thousand inhabitants. It is absurd, and more than absurd, then, to talk of the mere burden of the public debt. It is the policy of its enlargement, instead of relying upon ordinary sources of revenue, to which we take exception. That policy is in contravention of the spirit and purposes of the government. It is using a means which was intended should be invoked only on extraordinary occasions. It is the most expensive process of obtaining money. We have run up our premiums for its redemption to twenty per cent. What individual would out his ordinary incomes and subsid himself and family on any such Utopian scheme of financial management?

THE POPULATION, RESOURCES, AND NECESSITIES OF ARIZONA.

We publish in another column a letter respecting the population of the proposed Territory of Arizona from the Hon. M. A. Otero, delegate from New Mexico. Mr. Otero states that in his canvass for Congress two years ago, in the Rio Grande portion of Arizona alone, he had full opportunity to ascertain the number of inhabitants, and that there were then not less than seven thousand, with a legal vote of at least sixteen hundred. He further estimates the entire population of Arizona—citizens of the United States—excluding Indians—at ten or eleven thousand. We also publish to-day letters from General Lane of Oregon, Col. Jack Hays of California, and Mr. John Nugent, giving most decided testimony of the natural advantages of Arizona for settlement, and its capacity at no distant day of becoming a populous and wealthy State.

These authorities are entitled to great respect, and their evidence upon the much-disputed points of the population and resources of Arizona seems to be conclusive. Three years ago the late Senator Rusk introduced into the Senate a bill, which was passed, creating in Arizona a judicial district. It failed to become a law only on account of some objectionable features in reference to the land law embodied in the bill. The necessity for legal protection was admitted three years since, and yet it has never been given.

During the three past years a large and energetic emigration has found its way into Arizona. The mineral resources of the Territory—a matter heretofore of scientific record and tradition, have been sufficiently developed to convince the most incredulous that we have here one of the richest silver regions in the known world.

The United States overland mails, carried at great cost, traverse the whole length of the Territory. Its southern boundary—the States of Sonora and Chihuahua—are the continual theatre of civil war, and our frontier has been, and will continue to be, unless Congress act in the matter, stained with the blood of American citizens. Notwithstanding all this the government of the United States has manifested no sign of interest in the matter.

It cannot be denied that Arizona has a sufficient population to entitle her to a territorial government; yet throughout her whole extent there is neither political nor legal protection, for the only law is that of the pistol and the bow-knife.

The committees of the Senate and House have agreed upon a bill to create a territorial government. We cannot doubt its passage before the adjournment of the present Congress. It seems but just that the enterprising pioneers of civilization should receive the encouragement of their government. The case of the people of Arizona is so urgent that the failure to organize the Territory will practically assert the doctrine that our frontier people, the bravest and hardiest race the world ever saw, are not entitled to the rights of citizens, or the protection of the laws of their country.

CORRECTION.

In the seventh line from the bottom of the column in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in the Union of yesterday, the word "lands" is used instead of bonds. It should have read "than go into the market and purchase government bonds."

REED CARRO.—A steamer arrived a few days ago at our wharf, from the Red river, with a large party of gentlemen and ladies from the northwestern parishes, who are visiting our city for pleasure and amusement. Among them are eight widows, whose aggregate wealth amounted to five millions of dollars. One of the said ladies is the owner of six hundred slaves, and the others make a crop of three thousand bales of cotton.

The Sons of Mota at St. Louis are to give a grand ball on the 24th inst.

Highly flattering accounts of the Kansas gold mines continue to be received. A rich quartz vein has been discovered at Balacon's Fork, twelve miles from Aurora, and shot gold nuggets in several localities.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Editorial Association will be held at Trenton on Thursday next, the 10th inst., when an address will be read by the president, and other interesting exercises will take place.

During 1858 there were 188 marriage licenses issued from the Clerk of the Richmond (Va.) Huntingdon Court, with a few additional payments that no worthy clerk takes a note of. It is also said, that during the same year, there were 5,381 children born in this city.

Arrangements have been made for a quick passage from New Orleans to New York, and through-tickets between the two cities will be reduced to \$50. This is cheap enough, and nobody ought to complain.

In the year 1857 the product of manufacturing industry in Philadelphia and its vicinity amounted to \$171,248,738; the capital employed being \$72,500,000, and the number of hands 123,099.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Thursday night), February 3, 1859.

Our New Jersey neighbors are quite in a passion about the proposed quarantine removal to Sandy Hook, and their legislators passed all sorts of resolutions yesterday, snubbing Governor Morgan for his "unpopular" conduct in alluding to the probability of further negotiations. Senator Seward's bill authorizing the sale of the present quarantine on Staten Island, and the erection of revenue stations near the harbor of New York, "on any other point belonging to the United States," points so decidedly to the sandy beach known as "the Hook," that all New Jersey is in arms.

Although I have great faith in the ability and conciliatory manner of Governor Horatio Seymour and his two colleagues—the newly appointed quarantine commissioners—I do not dare to hope that they will be able to induce New Jersey to change her views on this question. We are at our wit's end here to find out where we can put our quarantine. The Staten Islanders openly avow their determination to burn the present buildings if the attempt is made to use them this year; and all other communities in the vicinity of the bay show vengeance if the "unpopular measure" is imposed upon them. Even the Coney Islanders talk of an "indignation meeting." To build an island on the sea, as Governor King and his commissioners generally proposed, at a probable expense of a million dollars, and then find that the artificial island would be of no use for a quarantine site, does not meet much approval outside the contractors, who would have undertaken the great enterprise. We are in a regular fix. Has the federal government the power to transfer its title to Sandy Hook for the purpose of a quarantine? If it has, we hope most fervently for our own sake, as well as for the sake of New Jersey people, that the transfer will be made at once, and that the instructions to New Jersey senators and the resolutions adopted by acclamation at Trenton on yesterday evening.

Our neighbors are angry with us because the Coney Island Steamship Company talk of moving the depot for their steamers to the wharf of the Hook. They consider this a blow maliciously struck at the growing prosperity of Jersey City by envious Gothamites. I hear that the municipal authorities of Jersey City have sent on a memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury, praying that high functionary to interfere and protect them from this ruinous injury. I would suggest that, inasmuch as Mr. Cobb should recommend Jersey to give up Sandy Hook for a quarantine, and then he will do his best to keep Messrs. Canard and their steamers out of the United States.

Hon. Sylvester Mowry, delegate elect to Congress from the Territory of Arizona, delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture on "the geography and resources of Arizona and Sonora" last night in the rooms of the Historical Society. Mr. Mowry, than whom no one is more competent to treat the above subject, came here expressly to deliver this lecture at the request of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. His lecture was a most valuable and interesting one, and was well received by the audience. Mr. Mowry's remarks in my present letter, but I shall endeavor to do so in my next. The subject is one of so much interest at the present time—the public are so anxious to know more of these regions which will so soon become important portions of our political system. I feel assured that the readers of the Union will be glad to learn the substance of the lecture.

The police at the Fourth Ward station-house in this city were roused from their slumbers (sic) wood-cut on last page of Frank Leslie for this week) by the sudden entry of a Irishman named Rooney, who, with a hatchet in his hand, and his person smeared with blood, informed them that he had murdered his wife because he doubted her conjugal fidelity. On inquiry and investigation, it was found that the facts were precisely as he had stated, and that the poor victim of his jealousy had received twenty-five blows on the head with the hatchet. She cannot possibly survive. Her skull is fractured in several places.

Wendell Phillips, Pillsbury, & Garrison had another "innings" last night, and battled away most vigorously at the church, slavery, the constitution, and some other subjects of the day. They were very successful. It is now what gratifying to those who, as the French say, do not "about in the sense of these lunatics that the New York Anti-Slavery Society is composed almost entirely of Massachusetts men."

Lord Napier's having entered the House of Representatives in company with Mr. Keith of South Carolina, and having talked to Senator Hammond, an outrage which the Evening Post cannot pardon. If his lordship were not on the eve of departure from this country, the Post would have to inform Senator Sumner, and the travelling senator would have to inform Lord Malmesbury, and demand the minister's dismissal, and then Lord Malmesbury would have to probably tell Mr. Sumner to mind his own business. But it was too bad to walk with one slave-owner and talk with another. Oh! fie Lord Napier!

ADSUM!

THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

To the Editors of the Union:

I respectfully submit to the consideration of Congress the following letters in reference to the Territory of Arizona. Perhaps no stronger authorities could be found throughout the whole country than those gentlemen who have given their testimony upon the much-disputed point of the value of the New Territory.

Gen. Lane of Oregon, Col. Jack Hays of Texas, and Mr. John Nugent, editor of the San Francisco Herald, are all experienced in frontier life. They saw Arizona in its present condition, while it was a deserted and ruined Mexican province. To-day it is in population and wealth a thousand times better off, needing only the protection of a territorial government to make it the most thriving of our new possessions.

Your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1859.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In regard to the resources of Arizona, agricultural and otherwise, I have to say that I travelled over that country in the months of November and December, 1846, by the Rio Minima, &c. The land, deserted much of the time, was covered with the settlements of the San Carlos, Tucson, to the Pima villages; the climate mild, grazing good, and many rich, beautiful, fertile valleys, capable of producing corn, wheat, rye, oats, and vegetables sufficient to sustain a large population.

In short, I may say that I regard Arizona as an important portion of our country rich in gold, silver, copper, and other valuable minerals, and decidedly the best grazing country on this continent, capable of sustaining millions of cattle without the aid of man.

Over the route that I travelled there are no serious obstacles to a good wagon road. The mountains are not so high and rugged as they are in the West, and can be crossed with much difficulty in a buggy at all seasons of the year.

Many streams of pure water are found, though in places good water is scarce.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE.

Lieut. SYLVESTER MOWRY.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your note asking my opinion of the resources of Arizona, (Gladden Purchase), I take pleasure in saying in writing what I have already said in conversation. I have travelled through the Territory from the Rio Grande to Fort Yuma, and that I consider it one of the finest grazing countries I have ever seen. The beautiful valleys of the streams which run into the Gila are fertile, and will sustain a very large population. I consider Arizona as an important portion of our country rich in gold, silver, copper, and other valuable minerals, and decidedly the best grazing country on this continent, capable of sustaining millions of cattle without the aid of man.

Over the route that I travelled there are no serious obstacles to a good wagon road. The mountains are not so high and rugged as they are in the West, and can be crossed with much difficulty in a buggy at all seasons of the year.

Many streams of pure water are found, though in places good water is scarce.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE.

Lieut. SYLVESTER MOWRY.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 29, 1859.

SIR: I cheerfully give, in compliance with your request, my views (in brief) regarding the population, soil, climate, capabilities, and advantages of Arizona.

Of the present population I know nothing. My information on the above points is derived from travel of some two and a half months through the territory, from east to west.

I have no hesitation in saying that it has very remarkable advantages of climate, and more than ordinary capabilities of soil. Some portions of it are iron-rich, and are well adapted to the raising of stock; but the greater part consists of fine pasture land abounding in the rich grasses and other nutritious grasses, and no considerable portion is also very fertile soil of farming productiveness, and of limited agricultural capability. It is not a thickly wooded country; the "timber" there is of the pine, the large timber and of different varieties. Many of the valleys are of exceeding beauty and fertility; and west of the San Pedro there is some of the finest cotton-growing country in the world. The Timos and Maricopa, even with their rude culture, already raise cotton of excellent quality.

Of its mineral wealth, except in copper, I know but little. That it contains some of the richest and most extensive copper mines on the continent, I have myself proved by personal observation.

On the whole, I doubt if there be any portion of the domain of the United States east of the Colorado river that presents greater inducements for settlement, to emigrants from the old States, than does the Territory of Arizona. From what I have seen of it, I am not aware of any material cause why it should not become in time a thriving and prosperous commonwealth.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN NUGENT.

Hon. SYLVESTER MOWRY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 29, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request on yesterday to furnish you in writing what, in my opinion, was two years ago the population of that portion south of the Territory of New Mexico bordering upon the Rio Grande, and now within the limits of the proposed Territory of Arizona; and, also, what I believe may now be the population embraced within that region of country, excluding the western part of that Territory, I take pleasure in stating to you that the number of people residing in what is generally known as the Mealla Valley, on both sides of the Rio Grande, could not have been less than seven thousand people at that time, when I canvassed that portion of New Mexico for Congress two years ago. I had a good opportunity of judging of the amount of population in it at that time. The vote cast there was about one thousand; but I am free to say that that is "no criterion by which to estimate or judge of the amount of population living there, because there were no more than one-half of the voters who were able to vote in consequence of the rainy weather at that time. Many, too, were challenged on the ground that they were foreigners, and did not vote. If the weather had permitted it, and a full vote had been cast, it could not have been less than fifteen or seventeen hundred votes.

I learn further that since that time much immigration has taken place, and I have no doubt that there are now at least two thousand voters in the Mealla Valley, and about eight thousand inhabitants.

As to the population on the western portion of the proposed Territory, I had no opportunity to learn. It is my belief, however, that the population west of the Mealla Valley cannot be less than two thousand inhabitants, making, therefore, the whole population of the Territory about ten or eleven thousand inhabitants. It may be even greater than this, when we take into consideration not only the unsettled condition of the Mexican States bordering on that Territory, the establishment of the Republic of Sonora, and the fact that the Mexicans must naturally conduce to the increase of population, but also the discovery of gold diggings in the Gila river. These facts, doubtless, have contributed much to the settlement of the country.

Such, sir, is briefly my judgment with regard to the population of the Territory of Arizona. You know that I can have no reason to over-estimate the number of inhabitants there; and what I state is no more than an impartial statement of fact, which you are at liberty to make such use of as you may best think.

Truly yours, &c.,

S. MOWRY, Esq.

MIG'L A. OTERO.

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who are patriotic policy to minister to this feeling, so certain, if continued, to lead to entanglement, and to pave the way to a disposition upon the part of the people of the Pacific to consider the States connecting them with the States on this side of the mountains. With all their attachment and devotion to the Union, this indifference and neglect, if persisted in, must lead sooner or later to this end. The mines of California and Oregon yield annually an amount of gold more than equal to the entire expenses of the federal government, and the importance of that portion of the country in this, as in all that constitutes greatness in a community and a nation, is of world-wide recognition. No portion of the Union contributes so much, in proportion to their population, to the wealth, prosperity, and resources of the country; and yet no portion of the Union is the recipient of so little of national legislation. It is to remedy this, among other evils, that the people of Oregon are now found knocking at the doors of Congress for admission.

R. G. HIBBEN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN SONORA.

The scientific commission organized under Capt. Chas. P. Stone, late of the United States Army, for the exploration, survey, and measurement of the public lands of the State of Sonora, in the republic of Mexico, has, during the past year, in the face of the most determined opposition on the part of the existing State government, nearly completed the survey and reconnaissance of the entire coast line of the State, with a large portion of the interior. The survey was conducted by the greater part of the valuable lands of the rivers Gila, Mayo, and Fuerte Tiburón lands, and all the lands adjacent to the river Colorado and Pinaric, or Adair's Bay.

The expenses of the survey are paid by a percentage of the public lands of the State, and by the supreme government of the United States. The survey was conducted by the greater part of the valuable lands of the rivers Gila, Mayo, and Fuerte Tiburón lands, and all the lands adjacent to the river Colorado and Pinaric, or Adair's Bay.

The commission organized in accordance with the provisions of said contract, celebrated between the supreme government of Mexico and the house of J. B. Jucker & Co., commenced its labors in the latter part of the year 1857, shortly after the Johnson massacre of Crabb and his ill-fated party, at a time when public sentiment was exceedingly hostile to everything American. In spite of this feeling, and notwithstanding the receipt of well-authenticated information to the effect that Pischera, refusing to obey positive orders received from the very government of the United States, had threatened to sell to the commission with the late so treacherously awarded to Crabb, well-armed parties, under instructions from the chief of commission, landed at different points on the coast, and wherever practicable penetrated into the interior. The system of violence was continued by the late so treacherously awarded to Crabb, well-armed parties, under instructions from the chief of commission, landed at different points on the coast, and wherever practicable penetrated into the interior.

The difficulties to be met and overcome were not confined to the often perilous navigation of the Gulf or sea of Cortes. It was an American commission, and, owing to the ill-will of the government of Mexico, and to the treatment which Sonorians had received in California, the people were prepared to receive anything American in an unfriendly manner. Moreover, all those accused of being concerned in inviting Crabb to the country ende